

# JAPAN CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY NEWS

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Lutheran Missionary Dies in Attempt to Save Student . . . . .	1
Student Body at International Christian University A Cosmopolitan Group . . . . .	2
Indonesians Thank Japanese Church School Children . . . . .	2
Japanese Pastor Reports on Five Years of Work in Bolivia . . . . .	2
Lutheran Theological College to Move . . . . .	2
American Ambassador Replies to Kyodan Letter . . . . .	3

## LUTHERAN MISSIONARY DIES IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE STUDENT

An American missionary drowned on August 8 while attempting to rescue a senior high school student caught by high waves on a Hokkaido beach. The student later reached shore in safety.

Darrel M. Quigley, the missionary, was a 35-year-old veteran of seven years in Lutheran mission operations on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido. He and Ronald Franklin, of the Lutheran Center at Takigawa City, were spending a pleasant day of vacation on Ohamanaka Beach when they spotted a young Japanese being knocked about in a rough sea. Mr. Quigley and Mr. Franklin plunged into the surf to save the lad, but were overcome. Though workmen pulled Franklin alive from the water, Mr. Quigley perished before workmen on a local embankment could reach him.

In commenting on the tragedy, the General Secretary of Japan National Christian Council, Dr. Chuzo Yamada observed--

"All Christians of Japan, and all men of good will of other Faiths, sorrow with Mrs. Quigley and her children over the loss of this brave man. But at the same time, we take pride in the spirit which moved him to make his attempt to save a young student. At a time when many people of Japan are critical of The United States, this man's sacrifice reminds us of the virtues of respect for personality and human life which also form part of the western tradition. Mr. Quigley's death was a magnificent Christian witness."



# STUDENT BODY AT INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY A CCSMOPOLITAN GROUP

One hundred seventy five men and women from 24 foreign countries joined Japanese students in the classroom and dormitory life of International Christian University last year. The overseas students came from The United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Germany, England, Thailand, Australia, the Philippines, Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Ceylon, Finland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Tanzania and Turkey. They comprised 14 per cent of ICU's student body of 1,084 persons.

The 98-member faculty at the international institution includes American, British, Chinese, German, Korean, New Zealand and Swiss instructors as well as Japanese.

Overseas students at ICU are not segregated in any way. There are no separate classes, dormitories or other facilities for foreigners on the campus, and all students must learn Japanese.

## INDONESIANS THANK JAPANESE CHURCH SCHOOL CHILDREN

A rosewood carving of The Last Supper has been presented to the Church School Department of Japan National Christian Council by Indonesian churchmen. The gift, presented by Dr. Simon Djuntak of the Indonesian Council of Churches, memorializes a gift of ¥1,800,000 collected last year from Japanese Sunday School and kindergarten schools, and sent to the Indonesian people.

The carving is on display in the National Christian Council offices on the 9th floor of the Tokyo Christian Center.

## JAPANESE PASTOR REPORTS ON FIVE YEARS OF WORK IN BOLIVIA

Rev. Katsumi Yamahata, a Japanese pastor working with Okinawan settlers in Bolivia, has sent a report back to his homeland through Japan Church World Service Director Kentaro Buma.

Mr. Yamahata, who went to Bolivia in 1959, indicates that the first five years of his term were the most difficult. For some time the residents of the colony, situated 100 km from Santa Cruz City, suffered from a lack of water. Later, when wells were dug, the 628 Japanese immigrant families progressed to a point where Mr. Yamahata was able to start a school and kindergarten.

The textbooks used in the school are sent from Japan. A school bus --really a truck--hauls youngsters to classes every day, and a 50-bed dormitory serves those who live at extended distances.

Mr. Yamahata is the first Japanese missionary in Bolivia.

## LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE TO MOVE

The Japan Lutheran Theological College and International Christian University have entered into an agreement of cooperation by which the college will move in the near future to the ICU campus in Mitaka.

With the purchase of a tract of land directly next to the Tokyo Union Theological Seminary, the Lutheran school will become the second seminary to locate at ICU.



TUTS, which trains pastors for the United Church of Christ in Japan, moved to ICU last January after completing a similar agreement of cooperation.

Though both of the theological schools are to remain autonomous, they and ICU will mutually benefit from various forms of cooperation such as exchanges of professors and library privileges. This institutional relationship between theological schools and a university is unique in this part of the world.

Dr. Chitose Kishi, president of the Lutheran college, said the move from the school present site in Nakano, Tokyo, will probably take place next spring. Togo Murano is architect for the new buildings, which will include a dormitory, administration hall and faculty residences. Construction plans call for a start in October.

The Japan Lutheran Theological College was founded in Kumamoto in 1909 and moved to Tokyo in 1924. It grew in recent years, when a number of Lutheran groups in Japan united as the Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church. Six foreign mission organizations in America, Germany, Finland and the Scandinavian countries give support to the 60 students. They include the Lutheran Church in America, the American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Evangelical Association of Finland, the Danish Mission Society, the North German Mission and the Christian Mission for Buddhists (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

#### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR REPLIES TO KYODAN LETTER

In one of his last official acts before retirement as Ambassador of The United States to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer replied to a letter sent to President Johnson by the Moderator of Japan's United Church of Christ, Isamu Omura.

The Omura letter, embodying a more-or-less general criticism of American policy in Vietnam, referred specifically to the bombing of petroleum depots in the Hanoi-Haiphong region. The Kyodan Moderator had indicated that the bombing of the storage tanks "trampled under" the hopes for peace of "intelligent and well-wishing people".

Replying to the Dr. Omura's charges the American Ambassador said they appeared to be based on a hope that "peace can be obtained by unilateral action of the United States". Mr. Reischauer went on to point out that "Communists have already established "liberation committees" for the purpose of taking over Thailand and have initiated guerilla action in the northeastern part of that country". This and other instances, the Ambassador felt, make "the question rise again as to what kind of peace we would obtain by refusing to resist the Communist advance."

"It takes only one to start a fight, but it takes two to make peace", Mr. Reischauer observed. "President Johnson has done everything possible", he said, "to seek peace with the communist side."

The full text of the Ambassador's letter follows:

"Dear Reverend Omura:

I am replying on President Johnson's behalf to your letter of July 20 regarding the bombing of petroleum depots in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

I understand your feelings of humanitarianism and love for your fellow men and your desire to seek reconciliation and peace in this world. I hope that you will believe me when I say that President Johnson is equally sincere in his desire to bring about peace in Asia and the rest of the world.



The basic difference, I believe, between your views and those of President Johnson is that you appear to believe that peace can be obtained by unilateral action of the United States. This indeed would be a peace of sorts. It would be a peace imposed by Communist North Vietnam on the South, including the nearly one million North Vietnamese who fled south in order to escape the Communists and nearly another million who have fled Communist-dominated territories in South Vietnam to the non-Communist areas. It would be a peace which might very soon again be destroyed by Communist attempts to take over other countries. As you know, the Communists have already established "liberation committees" for the purpose of taking over Thailand and have initiated guerrilla activities in the northeastern part of that country. The question would arise again as to what kind of peace we would obtain by refusing to resist the Communist advance. History has shown only too clearly that the advocates of peace at any price have in the end succeeded only in raising the price paid for eventual peace.

President Johnson has utilized every opportunity to work for a peaceful solution, including the stopping of the bombing for more than a month to see what the North Vietnamese response would be. It seems to me that it is the Communists who are unwilling to seek peace and indeed quite openly advocate the use of force, terrorism, and violence to achieve their ends. It appears ironic that so many people who sincerely want peace criticize President Johnson, who also is strongly desirous of peace, but fail to remonstrate with those who openly advocate the use of force.

You stated in your letter that those who live in Asia consider American policy gravely mistaken. I wonder whether you have consulted your colleagues in other Asian countries before making such a sweeping statement. Do you know whether groups similar to yours in Korea, or in Thailand, or in Taiwan, or in the Philippines, or in Vietnam would concur in the statements made in your letter? They are Asians too, and my impression is that, just because they live closer to the actual threat of Communist domination than do the people of Japan, they feel quite differently about this threat.

As it has been said, it takes only one to start a fight, but it takes two to make peace. President Johnson has done everything possible to seek peace with the Communist side. The Communists have appeared uninterested. Until they too want peace, we can only continue to help defend our friends against aggression.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin O. Reischauer "